

TREMBLOR AT MARCH OF LOS ALAMOS

Residents Driven Out of Houses by Earthquake.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, July 31.—A strip of country fifteen miles long by four miles wide, rent with gaping fissures and dotted with hills and knolls that sprang up during the night as if by magic—a village in ruins and hundreds of people fleeing for their lives—are the results of last night's seismic disturbances in the prosperous and fruitful valley of Los Alamos, in the northern part of Santa Barbara county.

During the past four days that section of the county has been shaken by a series of earthquakes that is positively without precedent in the history or tradition of the Pacific Coast, and the continuance of the disturbances and the increasing severity of the shocks have so terrorized the inhabitants that they are leaving for other parts as rapidly as possible, and even now the village is almost entirely deserted.

The disturbances began on Sunday evening with a shock which caused several thousand dollars' worth of damage to property in the village and the surrounding country, being more severe and more disastrous in the vicinity of the Western Oil Company's oil wells on the Carrizosa ranch. This shock was followed by a number of disturbances, less severe and less disastrous, continuing through the remainder of Sunday night and Monday forenoon. On Tuesday night, beginning at 12:10 o'clock, there was another series of seven shocks, all of which were light. The general direction of these disturbances was east and west, and in action they resembled the waves on a pool of water.

The most severe shock of the entire series occurred at 1:20 o'clock this morning, when the hills were shaken and twisted on their foundations, and the valleys trembled and rolled like the unstable surface of the ocean. Great fissures were run in the earth, hills and knolls appeared in level valleys, springs of water opened up in places that had been dry, and the general topography of the valley was greatly changed in many respects. The disturbance had no general direction, but was what is known as a "twister." It was preceded by a rumbling like that of distant thunder, which increased until the earth began to rock and twist and the hills began to tremble.

With the first warning of the approaching disaster the terror-stricken people rushed into the streets, and sought places of safety in vacant lots and fields, while many hastened toward the neighboring hills. The first vibrations were similar to the preceding disturbances in direction and effect, but they were immediately followed by the most terrific shock ever experienced in this section of the State. The earth trembled and rolled and twisted until it was impossible to stand erect, and the terror-stricken people crouched together in the darkness, fearful that the earth beneath them might open and swallow them up.

The terror inspired by the rumbling and trembling of the earth was increased by the sound of falling buildings, which gave some idea of the terrible destruction that was being wrought. When the most severe shock had passed and the rumbling sounds had died away in the distant hills, the people gathered in groups about the ruins of their homes and places of business, and when they saw the extent of the damage, many of them, fearful of a repetition of this terrible experience, immediately started on foot or by such conveyances as could be had for places where the previous shocks had been less severe.

In the darkness of the night it was impossible to determine the full extent of the destruction wrought, but with the dawn of day the stricken village presented the appearance of the ruins of a city long deserted. The churches had been leveled to the ground, not one brick building was left standing, chimneys had toppled over, frame buildings had been wrecked apart and thrown from their foundations, telegraph and telephone wires had been broken, and there was not a building in the town that had not been damaged more or less seriously.

In store buildings that were not totally destroyed the merchandise was thrown from shelves and everything breakable was destroyed. Not a pane of glass was left in the window in any house in town, and in the frame cottages and dwelling-houses that were left standing, stoves were overturned and cracked, and glassware was destroyed. A conservative estimate of the loss to property in the village is \$30,000, and this amount will probably be greatly increased by the damage done property in the surrounding country. Each merchant in town has lost at least \$500 in stock, and the damage to the buildings has been great.

The extent of the most severe portion of the disturbance is fifteen miles long by four miles wide, but the shock was felt throughout Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties.

SANTA MARIA, July 31.—Although this town has been shaken at intervals a few early morning, no serious damage has resulted. At the oil wells on the Carrizosa Ranch the loss probably will not exceed \$500. The first shock felt here since Sunday night occurred at 1:15 this morning. The movement was slow and was accompanied by roaring noises. No damage resulted, although the shock was very heavy, stopping many clocks. At San Luis Obispo the shock was felt at 1:15, and at Santa Maria at 1:20. At Santa Maria the shock was felt at 1:20, and at Santa Maria at 1:20.

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Egypt Will Have to Meet a Great Crisis.

LONDON, July 31.—In a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, the correspondent there of the Daily Telegraph says that the most serious crisis in the history of the country is now being experienced. All hope of localizing the disease, says the correspondent, has been abandoned, and there is no doubt that Egypt will have to meet a devastating epidemic.

The disease appeared Thursday in practically every quarter of Cairo, forty-two new cases being recorded. Several natives fell dead at their work. Temporary hospitals are being erected. The British regiments at Cairo will leave to camp in the desert at the earliest moment.

Slightly better reports, according to the Telegraph's correspondent, have been received from Upper Egypt.

CAIRO (Egypt), July 31.—The total number of cases of cholera at Cairo and Assiut, near Assiut, since July 24th is 26, of which 27 proved fatal.

LONDON, July 31.—The correspondent in St. Petersburg of the Daily Mail reports that cholera has broken out in the government of Astrakhan, European Russia, and that fifteen deaths were recorded last Friday. The Government, the correspondent says, is keeping the fact of the epidemic secret.

MANILA, July 31.—During the forty-eight hours ending this morning 150 fresh cases of cholera were reported in this city today. One English woman has been attacked by the scourge.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Official returns show that cholera is spreading with terrible rapidity throughout Manchuria. The epidemic now claims hundreds of victims daily, mostly Chinese, but Russians and other Europeans are dying of the disease. At Inku, between June 28th and July 18th, there were 334 cases and 620 deaths, and at Harbin, since the recent outbreak, 1492 cases and 939 deaths have been reported. At Mukden there were forty-nine deaths out of seventy-six cases in eight days, and at Peking there have been sixty-seven deaths out of 109 cases in eighteen days. At Kirtin there have been about fifty deaths daily. These statistics are given as samples of the reports which are being received from all sections of Manchuria.

SEC'Y COOPER AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—HERBERT E. Cooper, Territorial Secretary of Hawaii, was among the passengers who landed from the steamer Alameda yesterday. He is accompanied by his son, Alfred D. Cooper, who will enter the State University. Secretary Cooper expects to remain not more than a week and will then return to Honolulu. At present he is a guest at the Occidental. He had little of an interesting nature to impart concerning Hawaiian affairs when seen last evening.

In spite of the low price of sugar, he said, "business conditions in the islands are generally prosperous and satisfactory and we are looking forward to even greater prosperity in the early future. The low price of sugar has prevented some of the sugar companies from paying the big dividends they have been in the habit of paying, but this fact has not appreciably affected the general prosperity. The one thing that surprised me is that our Territorial bonds are being quoted at less than par. There has never been a Hawaiian coupon bond of any character that failed of redemption, and these Territorial bonds, guaranteed as they are by all the resources of the islands, ought to be classed as gilt edged securities. Considering the general prosperity of the islands I am at a loss to understand why they have fallen below par."

Former Queen Liliuokalani returned to the islands shortly before the departure of the Alameda, elated at the adoption of the Senate resolution which directs a committee of that body to inquire into her claim to the crown lands of Hawaii. Secretary Cooper, however, declares that the ex-Queen will never be able to realize anything on her claim.

"Liliuokalani has no interest in the crown lands," he said. "That question was settled long ago. The crown lands were an appurtenance of the monarchy and became an appurtenance of the republic when that government succeeded the monarchy. With the annexation of the islands to United States they came an appurtenance of the government of the United States. The crown-land question is a dead issue."

to continue work until the shocks ceased. The building, a six-story brick one, suffered no damage. Each shock was accompanied by a distinct roaring, dying away in the distance. There were several minor tremors here shortly before dawn.

LOMPOC, July 31.—A terrible shock of earthquake occurred at 1:20 o'clock this morning, followed at 1:40 o'clock by a lighter shock. The first was as severe as the heaviest shock of Sunday night. Buildings rocked violently and people rushed from their homes in their night clothes.

The first shock lasted several seconds, and a number of buildings that were damaged by Sunday night's shock are in the verge of collapse. People remained on the streets all night, fearing to return to their homes.

MINIMIZING THE STORY.

LOS ALAMOS, Aug. 1.—Your correspondent on the scene of the most violent of the recent earthquake shocks finds that the reports sent out have been most grossly exaggerated. The reports of the damage done have been swelled beyond all reason, and the stories of panic so distorted as to be almost absolute lies. Considerable feeling is manifested throughout the entire region against the author of the sensational reports sent out from Los Alamos.

Jeffries is the champion of the heavy weight boxers, but with the retention of the title no must bear the disgraceful name which comes from eight rounds' hard battering by such an artist with his fists as Fitzsimmons, and as well the charge that the fight was a fake. This is being contested however, as Fitzsimmons has entered suit against the man and paper making the charge, which may in the end make the verdict of the referee that of the courts, but nevertheless there will always attach to the exhibition at San Francisco on the night of July 25th, the bare result of which only has been told here before, the odor of wrong.

W. W. Naughton, the newspaper writer of all others who should know the fighting game, the well known authority of Australia before he went to the United States with Peter Jackson nearly two decades ago, the day before the fight placed a sealed letter in the hands of the mayor of San Francisco, charging that the fight would end in the eighth round with a victory of Jeffries. During the seven rounds preceding the knockout blow Fitz had all the best of it, cutting the big man at will, bleeding him and in every way showing his superiority in everything but stamina, for the blows were never such as to weaken the big fellow.

The opinion of Naughton is not backed by other authorities, for all unite in saying it was a great fight, the referee, Eddie Graney, characterizing it as the greatest he ever saw, and George Siler, almost coinciding with him. Siler says, in his account in the Chronicle: "Defeated, but not disgraced! Defeated with all the honors in his favor, with the exception, of course, of the title and the big end of the money. That, in a few words, tells the story of the heavy-weight championship battle between champion Jim Jeffries and Bob Fitzsimmons. Jeffries won in the eighth round, but at the expense of a terrible mauling. With face beaten almost to a pulp, the giant of the prize ring left the arena a badly battered and bruised victor. Had a non-spectator of the fight seen both men two minutes after the contest, they would have picked Fitzsimmons as the winner. With not a mark to speak of on his ruddy face, the old man looked out of the ring cheered more loudly than was the victor."

Jeffries, on the other hand, walked away with his trainer and chief adviser, Billy Delaney, with his nose spread all over his face, his right eye cut and swollen, his left eye almost closed and the left side of his cheek badly puffed up. He was rather an unsightly looking champion, as compared with Fitz. It was only his weight, strength, stamina and capacity of taking punishment that won for him. Thus, the blow, a left hook which landed directly under the solar plexus, had everything to do with his victory, but had he not been cast iron he could never have withstood the blows that Fitz landed on him throughout the fight.

Bob Fitzsimmons, although beaten, proved conclusively that he is or rather was the greatest fighter that ever stepped into an American prize ring. Forty years old, if not more, fully sixty pounds less in weight, it was a foregone conclusion that Jeffries would beat him. That was expected by all but those not directly interested in Fitzsimmons' welfare.

That was expected and it came to pass, still not as Jeff and his friends anticipated. They, without doubt, thought and really looked for Jeff to mow the old man down in a hurry. They expected to see him slam into Fitz as he did with his sparring partner, bull-rush him all over the shop, slam him anywhere he liked and when he got ready put him down for the count. This was the talk for days before the fight. The old man was not supposed to have a look in. True they credited him with having a punch that would upset the ordinary fighter. But Jeff, they argued, was too clever, too speedy, too good a blocker. In fact, everything that goes to make up a real out and out champion. While they admitted that Fitz carries a punch that wins they did not overlook the fact to announce both publicly and privately that Jeffries also had a punch which was more terrific than that of Fitzsimmons. Probably so.

But the question, which of course, will remain unanswered, was: Can Jeff deliver a harder blow than the lanky Australian? Jeffries, with the cast-iron frame and his gluttonous capacity for punishment, could take Bob's best punches without going under. Fitz, on the other hand, weak-jawed and old, could not withstand the same amount of punishment as could his younger and stronger opponent. Had Jeffries been constituted as Fitzsimmons there is no doubt that he would have been a beaten champion before five rounds of the contest had been over. Fitz hit him hard enough and often enough to upset him had he been a man say thirty pounds lighter. But Jeff's jaws were too tough. Had he landed one-tenth of the blows on Fitzsimmons that the latter landed upon him the game would have come much earlier in the game. Fitzsimmons was the master of the occasion. He banged Jeff when and where he liked. His left was always in evidence. Almost the first blow he landed with the useful member brought the blood in streams from Jeffries' nose.

Siler describes the knockout blow thus:

After the breakaway Bob dropped in a hard right at the body and Jeff followed suit. Then came Fitz with a right to the jaw, a miss by Jeff, another right by Fitz, a clinch, and three left face hits by Bob. This brought them near Fitzsimmons' corner, and Bob, in attempting to get away, turned his back, which placed him in position for a sweeping left swing, which landed on his solar plexus and lost him the fight.

FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

The following is a detailed report of the fight by rounds.

Round 1—They came quickly to the cen-

ter, Jeffries in a half crouching attitude and both feinting rapidly. Jeffries feinted with his right hand, and when looking for an opening, Fitz was the first to land. He sent a short right jab to the face and another a moment later. Jeff rushed and rushed, but Fitzsimmons nearly non-stopped out of the way. Jeffries rushed again and Fitzsimmons another left jab for the body. Both then did a lot of feinting. Jeffries feinted left for the face, but it fell short. He feinted his man into his own corner, but missed a hard left swing. Then Fitz tried left for face, landing lightly. Jeffries sent in a hard left on the body and Bob continued on the head without damage. Jeffries continued to force his man, and when the going sounded he was on the aggressive. When the champion took his corner his nose was bleeding slightly from one of Fitzsimmons' left jabs. He looked confident, however, and sat watching Fitzsimmons grimly during the minute's respite. Fitz was smiling.

Round 2—Jeffries went right after Fitzsimmons, trying left for the head and right for the body. Fitzsimmons jabbed left to the neck and Jeffries smiled and forced him to his corner. The lanky fellow quickly side-stepped out of the way. Fitzsimmons tried right for the head, but was quickly and neatly blocked. Fitzsimmons broke around before Jeffries' left, but finally tried a left for the head. It was light, however, and the champion caught it on the shoulder. They exchanged lefts, Bob putting a stiff left on the face. Jeffries crouched lower and sent Fitzsimmons back against the ropes with a left on the body. Fitzsimmons put two left jabs on the face and got out of the way of the champion's left. Jeffries went at him stiff and put left on head. He got a left jab over the nose that brought blood in a stream from Jeff's nose. At the close of the round Jeff was somewhat worried, but took matters coolly during the minute's respite. His nose was his only disadvantage. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand was as cool as a cucumber, and was not the least blown.

Round 3—Jeff came up forcing matters. His bloody nose annoyed him a little. He changed his tactics for a moment and stood up straight. Two left leads were blocked by Fitzsimmons and a left jab from his nose now returned. Jeff tried another left, but was stopped with a left jab on the face. In the clinch Jeffries pushed Fitzsimmons back. Fitzsimmons put a stiff left on the nose and Jeffries bled freely. Jeffries' cheek was opened in a deep gash with a left hook and more blood followed. The champion rushed, swinging left and right. These were blocked, but left caught Bob hard in the stomach. Bob jabbed left to the face twice and Jeffries looked worried. The lanky fellow was cool and danced out of the way. Jeff's face was covered with blood at the end of the round from his nose and a gash over the right eye. Billy Delaney busied himself over him between rounds.

Round 4—Jeff looked enraged as he crouched and clenched his lips. He was very careful and stayed clear of Fitzsimmons' left jabs. Bob blocked two swings for the head and got out of reach of another. A moment later they came together and exchanged lefts on the face. Fitzsimmons put a short right hook on the chest and Jeffries landed left on the chest. Fitzsimmons put Jeff's head back with a left jab and started the blood freely again. Jeffries got another right on the head, but came in with two left hooks, one for the head and another for the body. Fitzsimmons was going away, however, and the force was broken. Bob landed a stiff left on the body, but got a right on the head. Fitzsimmons then took a turn at forcing, putting his left on the face twice and compelling Jeffries to duck away from him. Jeffries looked determined, but worried, as he listened to Delaney's instructions during the minute's respite.

Round 5—The fight seemed to be a moment. Then Jeffries led left for the body, but missed and got a chop on the face. Fitzsimmons got a left to Jeffries' face, but took left and right on the body in return. Jeffries forced Fitzsimmons to the ropes and put left on face twice. Fitzsimmons clinched, and when the break came he sent a body blow from left and right, delivered from the hips. They clinched repeatedly. Fitzsimmons put a terrific right on the jaw and a moment later a left on the nose. Jeffries cut Fitzsimmons' right cheek with left. They fought rapidly. Fitzsimmons cutting Jeffries' face with his left jabs and putting a left on the head. Jeffries was bleeding, freely and seemed tired. Just before the close of the round Fitz put a right over Jeffries' left eye, cutting it and bringing blood. Jeffries was not winded, but was bleeding from the nose, left eye and right cheek. The only mark on Fitz was a slight abrasion on the right arm. Round 6—Jeffries came up and crouched low. He missed his first attempt with a left for the head. He rushed, but his wily opponent blocked every blow and got out of the way. He put right on Jeffries' head, one on the body and another on the nose. Jeffries broke ground and put a right on the head. They exchanged lefts on the head. Fitzsimmons' being most damaging. Jeffries rushed again and again, but he was smothered and took three lefts and a right on the face. Jeffries forced Fitz to the ropes, but got right and left on the face, which broke the head. Fitzsimmons showed remarkable cleverness in getting away from rushes. His left jabs were cutting, and just as the going sounded he put another on Jim's sore mouth and nose.

Round 7—Jeffries covered up well and rushed Fitzsimmons determinedly. He landed a left on the head, but missed another. Neither were damaged, however, and when a moment later they came together Jeffries put two terrific left swings on the body and one on the head. Jeff was a determined look. As he stopped to spit, Fitz jabbed him three times on the mouth and forced him to spit. Jeffries came back like an enraged bull, and bleeding from his nose, mouth and cheek he rushed the smaller man to the ropes, putting left on body and right over the heart. Fitzsimmons stood him off, however, with left jabs and occasionally sending left to the head. Jeff sent left to the head, and in the clinch they carried on a conversation. Fitz smiling good-naturedly while Jeff was bleeding and presented a terrible appearance. He was not tired, however, and took it easy during the wait.

Round 8—Bob stood up straight, feinting with his left and drawing Jeffries on. Jeffries smiled through his bloody features, ducking a left swing and landing a hard left on the ribs. They went at it, Fitzsimmons putting left on the face and taking one on the head. Fitz missed right and took a stiff punch on the body. Jeffries forced the fighting at this stage, crouching low and carrying his right high and left far back. Fitzsimmons waited for him and sent a stiff one into Jeff's sore face. They came together and clinched. As Fitzsimmons stepped back he smiled and spoke to Jeffries. Before he could get out of reach Jeffries hooked him lightly with his left on the jaw, and

HEARKEN YE!

To the Voice of Honolulu People.

If you will but listen in your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the inconvenience of urinary troubles, the discomforts, the restlessness which come from kidney disease can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

"Writing under date of January 10th, 1902, Dr. J. W. Walter of this city tells me as follows: 'My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.'

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good. Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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PRaises for Fair.

Mau Agriculturalist Writes in Commendation of the Exhibition

One among the many letters received by the Commissioner of Agriculture since the recent fair in the drill shed is as follows:

Kahului, August 7, 1902.
Mr. Wray Taylor,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

Dear Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on the success of the Agricultural Fair. Those of Mau who saw the fair speak of it in great praise. It has given an impetus to our farmers here, and many are kicking themselves for not having realized the benefits from such a competitive exhibition.

Yours truly,
E. H. BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey is known as a very enthusiastic agriculturist, and carried off several prizes at the fair. His watermelons and pumpkins as well as field corn were much admired.

GRACE HUDSON'S PAINTINGS.

Grace Hudson's latest paintings, those done during her recent visit to the Hawaiian Islands, are hanging in the Kennedy-Babjohn gallery, says the San Francisco Chronicle of July 27. In choosing to paint the natives of the new possessions Mrs. Hudson has for the second time struck a new and a telling note; the first told the story of the home life of the Indians in Mendocino county.

Mrs. Hudson is not the first artist to go to the islands for fresh inspiration, but she is the first Californian of note to paint the natives. Frank McComas painted the tropical land and seascapes of the islands.

In this new field Mrs. Hudson has made exhaustive studies of child life, always an attractive theme, no matter the climate in which it is found or the hue of the skin. Mrs. Hudson's experience in overcoming the prejudices of the Indians about permitting themselves to be painted has been of value to her among the Hawaiians. All the dusky, primitive races have well-defined superstitions on this point. The "Kanaka" children with their great, soft brown eyes and dark velvety skins are worth all the patience an artist must summon in such an undertaking. "A Kanakadee" is the largest painting in the collection. In this a native child with appropriate setting is enjoying a meal of poi from a calabash, beautiful enough to obsess one with the sin of covetousness. Several small paintings of Hawaiian children as they appear in the charming phases of their intimate life are in the collection. In this a native child in the coloring of the half white natives, Mrs. Hudson found something worthy of her skillful brush. One of the most admired of the pictures on exhibition is of a half-breed young woman.

Russia declares that the action of the Brussels' sugar convention is a violation of her treaty rights.

As Fitz half turned to slip away he caught him again with a terrific left swing in the solar plexus. Fitzsimmons went down on his back. He got up slowly, but before he could get up on both feet the referee counted ten and the fight was over.

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